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CEASE-FIRE EFFORT CONFLICT

Indian Rejection Of Israeli Peace Plan Reported

COMMENT

The unfortunate impression created by the U.S. State Department's decision to seek, by subtle pressure, the evacuation of American women and children from Hongkong has not been removed by the assurances given either in Washington or by the Consul-General. The danger of disturbing local morale was swiftly eliminated—largely because we are commendably less susceptible to the jitters—but feeling is strong that the United States acted prematurely, and without consideration.

All the official protestations are, of course, fully acceptable. They fall into line with sober thought. Action has not been taken because of fear of imminent expansion of the Far East theatre of war. Events in Korea admittedly have been disconcerting, but no cause for panic, nor even anxiety, has been given in Hongkong and not by the Americans is any attempt at compulsory evacuation contemplated.

Behind the official counsel to fathers of families, in other words, there lies nothing more serious than what we would term excess of precaution. It is merely a suggestion that, "just in case" there should develop further deterioration in the situation sufficient to curtail shipping services, those willing to go should think over the advisability of departing reasonably soon in comparative comfort.

Accepting at face value these explanations of Mr. McConaughy's circular, there is greater reason to deplore the timing. It comes hot on the heels of the clamping down of the trade embargo and the American demand for U.N. sanctions against China. It is flashed worldwide at a highly critical stage in the Korean operations, and it is easy to imagine, for instance, a score of interpretations in Peking circles, none of them possibly near the truth but all of them tending to jeopardise further attempts to negotiate cease-fire truce.

And entirely without justification. The Canadian dictum—"We are content to take our cue from Britain"—epitomises a much happier spirit.

Bevin's Six-Point Proposals To Go Before UN

Lake Success, Jan. 10.

Diplomatic sources said today that the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, rejected the Israeli peace plan for Korea as impracticable because of its insistence on setting a cease-fire as a prerequisite for negotiations with Communist China.

The plan, however, has the support of the United States and two other members of the United Nations Cease-fire Commission.

The plan, which was submitted last week by the Israeli delegate, Mr. Abba Eban, provides that an immediate cease-fire should be the first step in any settlement of the Korean question.

It calls for Chinese and Soviet participation in the Korean commission, calls for withdrawal of all foreign troops and urges the United Nations to consider its relationship with Peking as a matter of urgency after cease-fire arrangements have been completed.

The plan was despatched to Mr. Nehru in London to obtain his views and those of other Commonwealth members. Sources near the Indian delegation said Mr. Nehru rejected the plan because it reflected what was said to be the American position of categorical refusal to talk with Peking prior to a cease-fire.

Mr. Nehru was said to have stressed that the only manner of settling the Korean issue was to synchronise negotiations with a cease-fire in view of Peking's rejection of the original proposal of the United Nations cease-fire group that an armistice be arranged first and then be followed by talks on the whole pattern of Far Eastern problems.

Sources recalled the conclusion of United Nations mediators that under the present circumstances no recommendations could be made and said Mr. Nehru believed that negotiations with Peking could be resumed only if the Chinese fear that a cease-fire would not be followed by a conference could be calmed.

BRITISH PLAN

The chief Indian delegate, Sir Benegal Rau, was understood to have communicated this view to the General Assembly President, Mr. Nasrullah Entezam, and the Canadian External Affairs Ministers, Mr. Lester Pearson, his colleagues on the cease-fire team. Both Mr. Entezam and Mr. Pearson favour the Israeli plan and there was speculation whether Sir Benegal would not refuse to participate in the group's recommendation of the plan.

The Cease-fire Commission is likely to present it to the Political Committee, which convenes on Thursday afternoon, as one of the possibilities for a Korean settlement.

Meanwhile, the Indian delegation said that Sir Benegal still planned to go to London to consult Mr. Nehru but no date has yet been determined for the trip.

The United States, while continuing intensive consultations with the other delegations, was marking time to permit the cease-fire group to come forward with recommendations for ending the Korea war before presenting its demand for branding Peking an aggressor.

British sources said today that the Commonwealth countries hoped to have an "intermediate" plan for ending the

Korean war ready for presentation to the United Nations on Thursday. They said if the plan were presented, it would probably contain six points put before the Commonwealth Prime Ministers by the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, although the sequence of the points might be changed.

The sources said advices from London indicated that the Commonwealth conference hoped to agree on an "intermediate" plan in the British capital on Thursday in time for Sir Gladwyn Jebb, the British representative to the United Nations, to put it before the

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 3)

CEASE-FIRE EFFORTS RESUMED

New York, Jan. 10.

Sir Benegal Narsing Rau, Indian member of the United Nations Cease-Fire Commission, this morning met Mr. Nasrullah Etezan, President of the General Assembly, to resume the three-man group's efforts for a peaceful settlement of the fighting in Korea.

They were expected to be joined by Mr. Lester Pearson (Canada), the third member, later in the day.

On Jan. 3 the Commission had reported to the Political Committee its failure to initiate peace talks with the Chinese Communist Government at Peking. It was given another opportunity to prepare a statement of the principles which should underlie a Korean settlement once a cease-fire had been established.

At its last meeting on Monday the Political Committee accepted a proposal by the British delegate, Sir Gladwyn Jebb, that the cease-fire group should be given time to study the question.

The Committee is to meet tomorrow to receive the Cease-Fire Commission's statement.

So far, the Commission has not decided what "principles" for settlement it should recommend to the Political Committee.

The Commission, it was believed, had been waiting for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference in London to reach definite conclusions on a solution of Far Eastern questions.—Reuter.

US MAKES DECISION ON JAPAN

Washington, Jan. 10.

Authoritative sources said today that the United States has abandoned all hope of a general peace conference on Japan and will try to negotiate separate alliances for the termination of the state of war between the Allies and Japan.

The sources said that Mr. John Foster Dulles, who is in charge of treaty arrangements, will go to Tokyo before the end of January to explain the American position to General MacArthur and the Japanese. The American position as it exists today is in favour of a "round robin" sort of agreement on the termination of the state of war with Japan.

The American idea, which has been formulated by Mr. Dulles after consultations with the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk, and State Secretary Mr. Dean Acheson, is that it would be unwise to try to hold a general peace conference at this time.

For that reason, the American Government has decided to proceed on the principle that "silence gives consent" and go ahead with peace arrangements with Japan.—United Press.

America Denies Korea Rumour

Washington, Jan. 10.

The United States Defence Department today officially denied that any recommendation had been received from General Douglas MacArthur that United Nations troops should be withdrawn from Korea.

A report from Tokyo, published by the Chicago Daily News, said it was understood that General MacArthur had recommended the withdrawal in a message to Washington.

In a formal statement, the Defence Department said: "The Defence Department has not received any such recommendation from General MacArthur."—Reuter.

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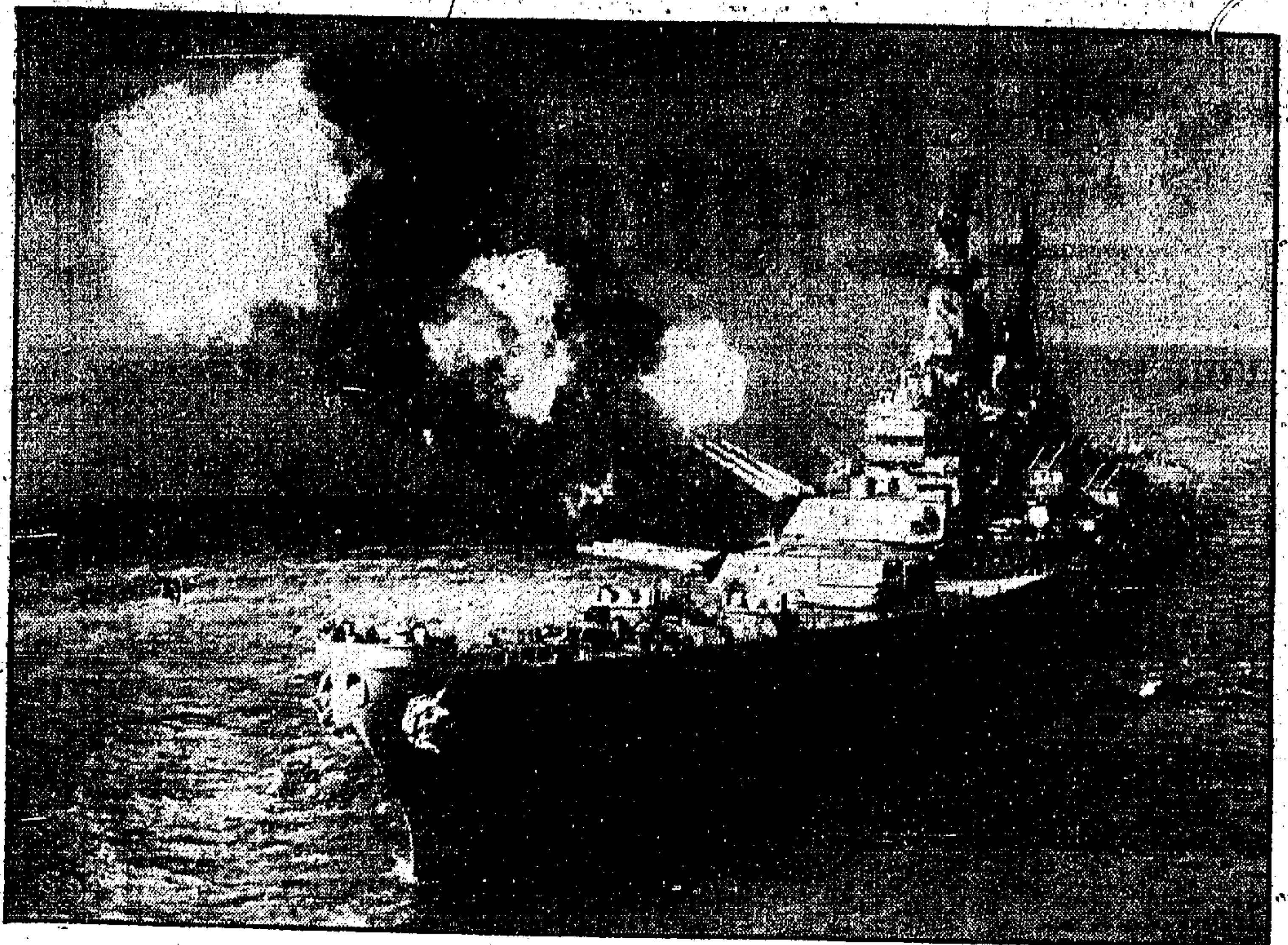
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A magnificent photograph of the giant U.S. battleship "Missouri" (the "Mighty Mo") firing a broadside of her great 16-inch guns during a recent action off the coast of Korea, where she was used in blasting Communist communications. (Central Press.)

AMERICA URGED TO SUPPORT NATIONALIST MOVEMENTS IN ASIA

Washington, Jan. 10.

A prominent American authority on Asia on Tuesday urged that the United States take positive steps to support all nationalist movements in Asia, declaring that these are forces which eventually would defeat Communism in that area.

Edwin Reischauer, professor of Far Eastern languages at Harvard, said in a pamphlet published by the Foreign Policy Association that "Asian nationalism can be expected to weaken Russian domination of the Far East even in nations under communist rule."

The Foreign Policy Association is an unofficial but influential group interested in American policy abroad.

Reischauer said one reason why the United States has not been as successful in dealing with the Far East as with Europe "probably can be summed up in the single word 'ignorance'—our thoroughly understandable but nonetheless disastrous ignorance of the peoples of Asia, their ways of life and, more important, their processes of thought."

Professor Reischauer said: "If co-operation with the peoples of the Far East is to be our role in that part of the world, then clearly we must be willing to accept Far Eastern realities and not insist on American standards. . . Many (Asiatics) look upon socialism not as a limitation of their economic freedom but as a means of achieving greater freedom from want than they now enjoy."

The Professor said that while formulating its long-range policy for the Far East, the United States must take all possible intermediate steps to contain Communism's spread in that area.

MUST WIN TIME

He said: "The Far East, completely dominated by Russia, would leave us no room in which to demonstrate or exercise tolerance. We must win time before we can carry out this long-range policy."

While the abandonment of the entire Far East, except Japan might give the United States definitely better military defence, it would not leave room for the exercise of a long-range policy designed to undermine Communism.

He emphasised his opinion that Asian nationalism would in the long run be the downfall of Russia.

He said: "Our great offensive

in Asia will be won by the nationalism which burns in the hearts of the peoples there. Only false fears of Western intentions can keep the peoples of the Far East contented for long with the actualities of a policy of domination from Moscow. The greater the Russians' successes, the more they cast themselves in roles of the 'foreign devils' of Asia. Battle lines will remain a factor in many parts of the Far East, but in the long run, we have more to gain from this situation than the Russians."

Reischauer said that due to the Communist aggression in Korea recognition of the Peking Government was for the time being a dead issue. But, he said, the United States should always consider the desirability of a re-establishment of contacts with the Chinese people when events turned in a direction to make diplomatic relations possible. — United Press.

Heavy Snow In Hopei

San Francisco, Jan. 10.

Snow is covering the plains of Hopei—a blessing in the eyes of the peasants there.

Indicating this tonight, Peking Radio said that heavy snowfall for five successive days was protecting large areas sown to winter crops, mainly wheat, from drought and pests.

It said that over 33 centimetres of snow had fallen and when it melted it would provide the earth with the equivalent of 6.3 millimetres of water.

This would improve the soil, increase the yield of winter crops and allow peasants to start spring sowing sooner than was customary. — Reuter.

KING TO RETURN TO LONDON

London, Jan. 10.

The King is breaking his holiday to return to London on Friday to grant an audience to Mr Liaquat Ali Khan, the Pakistan Prime Minister.

The King is at present on holiday at Sandringham Palace, his country house. He will also give an audience to Mr Clement Attlee.

It was learned that no special significance was attached to the King's return. The King was in London last week at the opening of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

He received the visiting Prime Ministers in audience but Mr Liaquat Ali Khan had not then arrived.

No new proposals to resolve the Kashmir dispute between India and Pakistan were put forward at the informal meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers last night.

There had been some speculation here that the Pakistan Prime Minister and some of the other statesmen present had fresh suggestions to make in regard to the settlement of the Kashmir question.

Indian sources said that no fresh proposals emerged in the conversations last night, which covered familiar ground. The meeting lasted about 80 minutes. — Reuter.

River Tragedy

Lagos, Nigeria, Jan. 10.

Fifteen Africans, including women and children, were drowned when a river ferry canoe, carrying 21 passengers, capsized when crossing from Lagos to Apapa yesterday. — Reuter.

UNITED STATES PESSIMISTIC

About Chances Of Favourable Peking Reply

Marshall Calls For More Men

Washington, Jan. 10. The United States Secretary of Defence, General George Marshall, called today for the immediate conscription of 450,000 unmarried 18-year-old youths to increase the strength of the American armed forces.

General Marshall, appearing before a Senate Sub-Committee, said that the present conscription law should be supplemented by a system of universal military service to include this age group.

Mrs Anna Rosenberg, the Assistant Secretary of Defence in charge of manpower, said that President Truman had given his complete approval to the scheme.

At present only men from 19 to 26 are liable to military service.—Reuter.

Protest Made To Belgrade

Frankfurt, Jan. 10.

It was reported today that Hungary has sent a protest note to Belgrade, accusing Yugoslavia of "covering up" the crimes of their border guards.

The Hungarian propaganda radio charged that a 13-year-old boy, who "wandered into Yugoslav territory," was arrested by the border guards and "badly beaten on several occasions." It said that after months of imprisonment the youngster was allowed to return to Hungary.—United Press.

Efforts To Reach Settlement Of The Korea Crisis

Washington, Jan. 10.

The United States was pessimistic about the chances of Communist China responding favourably to the new overtures by the United Nations for peace in Korea, the US Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, said today.

Mr Acheson said at his weekly Press conference that some United Nations members thought that body should try again to be sure that the Chinese Communists knew of the wholehearted desire of the United Nations for a peaceful settlement in Korea.

Mr Acheson said that the United States was pessimistic about another approach to the Chinese Communist regime. He agreed that the United States should make it clear that it was leaving no stone unturned to reach a peaceful settlement.

Mr Acheson said that they were also discussing in the United States what would be done if the next Chinese Communist reply to the United Nations' peace efforts would be no more favourable than the earlier one.

He thought they could get general approval on that question.

Mr Acheson was asked if he could estimate the number of times it was necessary for the Chinese Communists to say "No" before the United Nations would believe them.

Mr Acheson smiled and then said that he did not have any such estimate.

Mr Acheson said he had not heard of a report that the British Commonwealth Prime Ministers had agreed informally that Communist China should

be represented in Japanese peace treaty talks.

He added that he knew of no plans for the United States to seek the Chinese Communist views on a peace treaty for Japan.

Mr Acheson was asked if the reports that the United States was sending \$10,000,000 worth of ammunition to Formosa reflected any change in the Government's policy towards Nationalist China.

Mr Acheson replied that the United States had been giving both economic and military aid to President Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist Government for some time.

The military aid was specified by General Douglas MacArthur, the United States Commander-in-Chief in the Far East, he added.—Reuter.

OUT OF QUESTION

New York, Jan. 10.

The New York Times said today that it appeared to be out of the question that the United States would accord to Communist China even limited recognition or sit down with it in a Japanese peace conference.

Commenting on the news that the Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London had agreed that the Peking Government should participate in writing a peace treaty, the paper said: "The United States, as affirmed anew by President Truman in his State of the Union message, is always willing to negotiate honourable settlements."

"But as long as Communist China continues its present aggression and persists in killing United Nations and American soldiers, it appears to be out of the question that the United States would accord to it even limited recognition or sit down with it in a Japanese peace conference."

"Any plan based on such a contingency can only be still-born."

"In these circumstances, the United States has been considering a procedure which would permit each belligerent nation to conclude its own separate peace treaty with Japan."

"It is hoped that the Commonwealth statesmen will give the method full consideration before they end their conference."—Reuter.

Greek Royalty Visit Macedonia

Salonika, Jan. 10.

The King and Queen of Greece arrived here today on board the destroyer Navarino. They are visiting Macedonia at the same time as a Greek Government group under the Prime Minister, M. Constantine Venizelos, is here to study reconstruction in the northern provinces.—Reuter.

CANADIAN INTEREST IN ASIA

Regina (Saskatchewan), Jan. 10.

Mr H. LaPointe, Canadian Minister for Veterans' Affairs, said here last night that Canada's chief defence responsibility would continue to be the North Atlantic area but she would not overlook the importance of Asia.

In a speech to the United Services Institute here, he said, "Our chief responsibility will continue to lie in the defence of the North Atlantic area."

"Yet we do not intend to overlook the importance of Asia. In my opinion it would be dangerous in the extreme to assume that the countries of North America along with the countries of Western Europe could safely allow the whole of Asia to fall under Communist domination."

Since the Soviet Union was apparently willing to risk war, Canada must design her policies to meet aggression outside Asia.

Canada, he added, must also recognise the forces of nationalism and self-determination which are at work in Asia and adopt a policy to show appreciation of this upsurge of feeling.—Reuter.

"EUROPE PRIMARY THEATRE"

Palo Alto, California, Jan. 10.

Retired Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz warned today that Europe not the Far East is the primary theatre of the present world conflict.

In a speech, Adm Nimitz said that the United States must not become involved in war with China. He said, "European nations have the facilities and manpower to build an invincible war machine," and indicated that America must be prepared to prevent aggression from that flank.

He called on the United States to do all it can to support the United Nations. He said, "In doing so we can have 50 to 60 nations on our side and while many of these cannot offer material support, at least they are not serving the enemy."

Admiral Nimitz stated that at the end of the war, Russia was as tired of war as were the Americans, British and Chinese. He added that had America maintained a reasonable defensive organisation it would not be in a position as it is today.—United Press.

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This tiger looked strangely out of place against a setting of snow when heavy snowfalls turned Britain's great outdoor Zoo at Whipsnade into a miniature Arctic. Some of the animals were in their element but this tiger took a poor view of the "frozen meat" just given him by his keeper. (London Express Service.)



Generalissimo Francisco Franco, centre foreground, the Spanish dictator, is greeted by crowds during a visit to Cadiz. With Franco is his wife, Carmen, left, and State officials who accompanied him on the tour.

Tassigny Said Over-Optimistic On Delta Battle

New York, Jan. 10.

The New York Times said today that General Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, the new French Commander-in-Chief in Indo-China, has been over-optimistic in his assessment of the past three weeks' fighting in the Red River Delta.

The General announced this week, after a tour of the area, that the Communist drive on Hanoi had been completely smashed, and that the situation now rested in French hands.

"General de Lattre was a man who, in the past, had never hesitated to speak out 'on the battlefield of bullets or of words,'" Mr. Hanson Baldwin, the paper's military critic, wrote. "But the long-term balance is still against them; the enemy still holds the strategic initiative and the real picture—a sombre one—has not been changed..."—Reuter.

SECRETARY-GENERAL

Paris, Jan. 10.
The French Council of Ministers has appointed M. Georges Gautier, 50-year-old colonial official, as Secretary-General to General Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, the French High Commissioner in Indo-China.

He will be General de Lattre's right-hand man for all civil affairs.

M. Gautier served in Cambodia from 1923 to 1940 before being appointed Secretary-General to Admiral Jean Decoux, the Vichy Governor General in Indo-China.

He was Secretary-General to the French High Commissioner in Madagascar from 1948 until recently, when he flew to Indo-China.—Reuter.

Eisenhower Arrives In Netherlands

The Hague, Jan. 10.
General Dwight D. Eisenhower, however, the Supreme Commander of the Atlantic Pact Army, arrived at Schiphol Airport, Amsterdam, today from Brussels on the third leg of his tour of the Atlantic Pact capitals.

He immediately left for The Hague. General Eisenhower spent a busy morning in Brussels before coming on to The Hague.

The question of speeding up American arms and equipment supplies to the Dutch forces was expected to be the main item in the discussions during his 24-hour stay here.

By 1952 the Dutch expect to have a minimum of 40,000 men under training.

No official statement was issued on the Brussels talks, but usually well-informed sources said beforehand that Belgium planned to offer one armoured division and one infantry division for the Atlantic Pact Army within the next six months.

This would be increased to four or five divisions by July next year.—Reuter.

CEASEFIRE CONFLICT

(Continued from Page 1.)

General Assembly's main Political Committee.

Sir Gladwyn appraised of Mr Bevin's formula, was consulting with other United Nations delegations today, sounding out their position toward the plan.

At the same time, leaders of the United States delegation continued consultations with other United Nations members on the American plan to condemn Communist China as an aggressor.

Although the spokesman said the United States had talked with virtually all the non-Cominform United Nations delegations, he indicated it was not likely the demand would be made on Thursday.

British sources said Mr Bevin's programme must be considered "intermediate" because London hoped to frame a solution which would gain the support of the United States. For that reason, the sources said, it would be put before the committee without being phrased in final form in the hope that it would be approved by a "major interested power."

The implication was that Britain was treading softly to avoid a rift with Washington arising from the East Eastern crisis and the Bevin plan probably would not be presented before the United Nations if there appeared no likelihood of winning American support.

A source close to the British delegation believed the sequence of Mr Bevin's six points might be changed before any plan is put before the United Nations by the Commonwealth countries. He considered it unlikely that Britain, whose bid for friendship with Mao Tse-tung's Peking Government was not fully reciprocated, would propose that Communist China be admitted to the United Nations as the first step and a prerequisite to negotiating of a cease-fire in Korea.

However, indications were that India, which initiated the original mediation move, objected to the seven-point Israeli plan expected to be proposed by the United Nations three-man cease-fire negotiation committee, on the grounds that it called for a cease-fire immediately and made no direct provision for recognition of Communist China as a United Nations member.—United Press.

BLANK STARES BY ILSE KOCH: TRIAL ENDING

Augsburg, Jan. 10.

Ilse Koch refused to leave the court-room at the end of the sitting today. Shortly before the end, while written evidence was being read before the Court, the Judge, Dr Maginot, said to her: "Have you anything to say?"

Ilse Koch did not answer but stared blankly at the Judge. "I see that you are going to play your game again. Let us go on with the proceedings," Dr Maginot said.

During the last hour of the session, during which some severely incriminating evidence from witnesses in East Germany, who have not turned up in person, was read, Ilse Koch continued to stare blankly in front of her.

At 9.15 p.m. local time, when the Court rose, Ilse Koch remained glued to her seat. Half an hour later she was dragged out to her car by two stout wardresses.

The Court will resume its sitting tomorrow to hear the last two witnesses and the summing up.

The Prosecution in the Koch case tonight dropped four-fifths of the charges against the "Red Witch of Buckenwald" and concentrated on the most important charges of instigation to murder in view of the possibility of a condemnation.

Judge Maginot, announcing this, said that the Prosecution had decided to drop 93 charges under the three headings of wilful mishandling, incitement to wilful mishandling and incitement to attempted murder, and would satisfy itself with the 27 remaining charges of incitement to murder.

These 27 charges referred to the deaths of 42 prisoners in definite cases and countless others in indefinite cases.

He explained that the Prosecution was exercising its right under legal procedure to withdraw charges of lesser importance when, in view of the expected punishment on charges of greater importance, they were no longer considered to be of account.

Koch's Defence Counsel claimed outside the Court here earlier tonight that the examining magistrate who originally heard the witnesses in her present trial was chosen for political reasons.

The Counsel, Dr Alfred Seidl, read to reporters a letter he claimed was written by Dr Hans Ilkow, the Prosecutor, to the Bavarian Ministry of Justice in 1949.

Judge Maginot earlier refused Dr Seidl's application to read out the document, which he dismissed as "irrelevant." The letter said that the American Military Government had insisted on a magistrate who had no Nazi past and preferably one whom the Nazis had persecuted.

In making his application to Judge Maginot, Dr Seidl said that the letter had a very important bearing on the present case and would also help to make his case for an appeal should Koch be condemned by this Court.—Reuter.

May Have Further Talks With Bevin

Cairo, Jan. 10.

The Egyptian Foreign Minister, Dr Mohammed Salah El Din Bey, said here today that he might return to London in February for further talks with Mr Ernest Bevin, the British Foreign Secretary.

The Egyptian Foreign Minister took part in talks with the British Treasury last month on Egypt's £300 million sterling balance. He also discussed a revision of the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian Treaty with Mr Bevin.

When he returned here today he said he would have to report to his Prime Minister, Nahas Pasha, on his talks in London and Lake Success before making any statement to the press.—Reuter.

KING OF NEPAL APPEALS FOR PEACE

New Delhi, Jan. 10.

King Tribhuvana of Nepal today appealed to his countrymen to do "everything necessary" to restore peace and order in their country.

He asked them to give their "fullest co-operation" in the steps to be taken for giving effect to the reforms announced in the capital of Katmandu on Monday.

In a statement issued today, the King said that he welcomed the announcement of constitutional reforms "made by my Government."

"This is the first and important step in the reconstitution of the Government of our dear and sacred land on democratic lines," he declared. "In due time, I shall issue a Royal proclamation to give full effect to these changes."

Nepal's Prime Minister, General Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana, accepting the Government of India's advice, announced on Monday a scheme of constitutional reforms whereby a Constituent Assembly be set up next year to draw up a Constitution for the country and an interim government will be established, including popular representation.

He also announced that the King will continue to be the King of Nepal, thus reversing the Nepalese Government's action in installing his three-year-old grandson on the throne two months ago, since when a popular armed uprising has been continuing in Nepal.

King Tribhuvana said: "I now appeal to my people to do everything that is necessary to restore order and peace at once and give the fullest co-operation in all steps to be taken in giving effect to the constitutional reforms now announced."—Reuter.

SIX BRITONS KILLED

Singapore, Jan. 10.

It was reported today that Communist terrorists killed six British soldiers and two European civilians on Wednesday.

An official announcement said that the British soldiers were killed and three comrades wounded in two separate clashes with the Communists in the Perak jungles.

Another civilian was wounded besides the two killed.—United Press.

Stop that Cough
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U.S. AND FRENCH STRIKE BACK

First Counter-Blow Of Any Size Since Seoul Fell

Wonju, Yaju And Inchon Empty Of Red Troops

With Eighth Army HQ in Korea, Jan. 10.

The United States 2nd Division and French troops struck back today on the central front of Korea within two miles of Wonju, which was evacuated by United Nations troops over the week-end.

The Allied attack—the first counter-blow of any size made by the Eighth Army since the fall of Seoul nearly a week ago—was made against two enemy regiments four miles southwest of Wonju.

The Communist troops fell back under the initial weight of the attack but later launched a fierce drive against the left flank of the United Nations positions.

The result of this counter-attack was not yet known.

The position also remained vague in the main fighting area southeast of Wonju, where the big Chinese Communist and North Korean push against the middle of the United Nations line had taken them to within 80 air miles of Taegu—the king-pin of last summer's perimeter around Pusan, in the southeast.

These forces threatened to cut off the Eighth Army troops retreating on the west coast from Seoul.

A patrol of the United States 2nd Division had earlier re-entered Wonju and reported no Communist troops in the town.

Activity on the western sector of the United Nations line was limited today to brief skirmishes with Chinese Communist patrols in the hills six miles north of Ansong—on the 37th Parallel.

General MacArthur warned today that over a quarter of a million Chinese Communists, capable of mounting a powerful offensive, were poised on a 70-mile line from Wonju to An, in the west.

These armies could strike at a number of points at the same time, he added.

AMPLE RESERVES

North Korean corps were ready on the extreme western end of the line while a division of Mongolian cavalry and a Chinese Communist artillery division was also believed to be in the area.

Ample reserves were available to support any Communist forward thrust.

The centre for this new build-up of Communist forces on the United Nations left flank appeared to be above Yaju, 18 miles west of Wonju and 20 miles north of the 37th Parallel.

United Nations troops still fighting in this area had thrust back one Communist counter-attack and yesterday entered Yaju itself and Inchon, 12 miles further west.

Like Wonju, both were empty of Communist troops.

Air activity today was restricted by bad weather but Superforts unloaded 180 tons of bombs on Pyongyang, the Northern capital, and on supply and communication centres and other targets.—Reuters.

REDS ATTACK

With Second Division, Jan. 11.

The North Korean Communists started jabbing the

Netherlands infantry battalion below Wonju before dawn on Thursday and the United Nations forces braced themselves for an all-out Red drive for Chungju.

Near zero visibility and blinding snow and sleet storms have deprived the Second Division—a combination of striking forces of the American, French and Dutch—of air support and hampered supply lines.

During the night and early morning only scattered shooting broke the silence as the weary foxhole brigade carried out Major General Robert McClure's command to "kill everything that moves." About 5 a.m. the Dutch troops were hit with heavy small arms and mortar fire.

"This may be it," General McClure said.—United Press.

Mme. Curie Dropped

Paris, Jan. 10.

The French Council of Ministers today decided to drop Madame Irene Joliot-Curie from the French Atomic Commission.

Madame Joliot-Curie is the wife of Professor Frederic Joliot-Curie, who was dismissed last April from the post of High Commissioner of Atomic Energy because of his pro-Russian pronouncements.

The Council appointed M. Francois Perrin as the High Commissioner of Atomic Energy and a new nine-member Commission, including civil servants, scientists and representatives of private industry.

Today's Council meeting implemented the decisions taken last week to purge Communist elements from the Atomic Energy Commission.—Reuters.

Acheson Dodges Offer By Taft

Washington, Jan. 10.

Mr Dean Acheson, the United States Secretary of State, said today that he was always ready to discuss foreign policy with Republican Party leaders.

But he avoided positive acceptance of the offer made by Senator Robert Taft yesterday to discuss the drafting of an agreed policy with Administration leaders.

Mr Acheson was questioned throughout his weekly Press conference today about this informal suggestion for a discussion put forward by Senator Taft in a speech yesterday following his attack and that of the former Republican President, Mr Herbert Hoover, on American foreign policy, and in particular on United States commitments in Western Europe.

Mr Acheson said that Government leaders were always ready to discuss foreign policy matters with anybody but there was the question of following accepted procedure.

Outside the normal machinery for consultation between Congress and the Government he was willing to talk with any

members of the Republican Party.

Asked if he had any plans for calling in Senator Taft to discuss foreign policy matters, Mr Acheson replied that he had nothing specific in mind.

UN'S FUTURE

When he was asked about Senator Taft's charge that the United Nations had become merely a debating society, Mr Acheson replied that that was exactly one of the United Nations' functions.

He recalled that great hopes were held when the United Nations was founded that it could settle differences by peaceful means.

Asked if he considered that the future of the United Nations was endangered by its continuing failure to reach a peaceful settlement in Korea, Mr Acheson said that the United Nations' failure to solve any great problem diminished its prestige.—Reuters.



YOU'RE DRIVING ME CRAZY! Seaman Ted Richardson, of Glasgow, may be playing a happy tune on the bagpipes, but it isn't having that effect on nine-month-old Lynn Meechin. But Cynthia Jennings, 12, and Nigel Emmins, two, who were visiting their fathers aboard the cruiser H.M.S. Glasgow, in Portsmouth, don't seem to object to the music.

Heart Re-Started Twice

London, Jan. 10.

A 36-year-old Indian, Abbas Meah, twice had his heart re-started while undergoing an operation, it was disclosed at a London coroner's court today.

A verdict of death by misadventure was recorded on the man, who died during an abdominal operation in a London hospital.

A surgeon said that soon after the operation began, his heart stopped for three minutes, then re-started again after a cardiac massage. Two minutes later it stopped again, but once more re-started to massage.

The operation was quickly completed, but the man died during dressing.—Reuters.

Action Against Civil Servants

Paris, Jan. 10.

The French Government today decided to suspend civil servants who took part in yesterday's "patriotic strikes" called by the Communists to protest against the arrival of General Dwight Eisenhower in Paris.

The small number of civil servants affected will later appear before disciplinary committees.

The Council of Ministers also decided to expel from France immediately all foreigners who took part in demonstrations outside the Hotel Astoria, temporary headquarters of General Eisenhower.—Reuters.

Caesarian Birth Of Quads

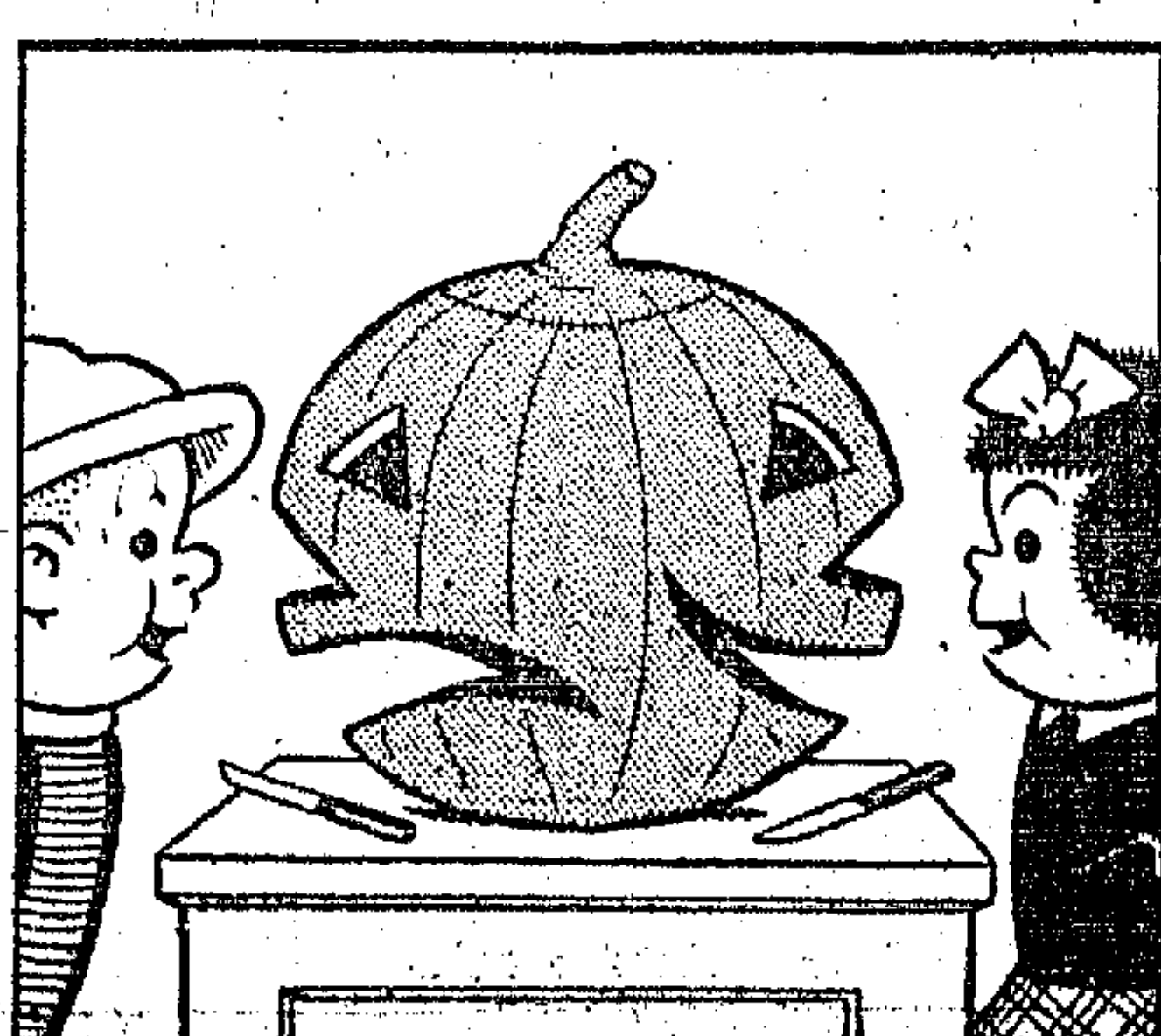
Pontiac, Michigan, Jan. 10.

A stonemason's wife, 34, gave birth to quadruplets by Caesarian operation today. The attending physician said the mother and children were "doing fine."—United Press.

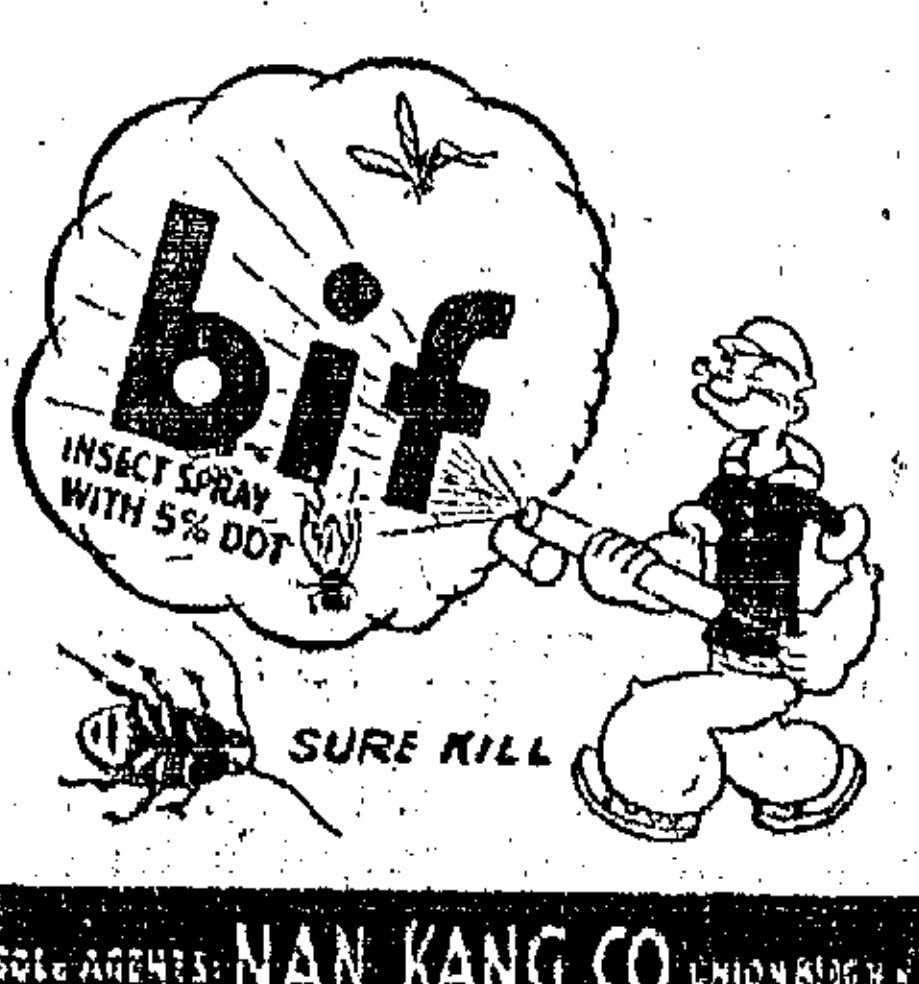
NANCY

Let's Face It

By Ernie Bushmiller



When there's bif I needn't use my fist!



Battle Against Racial Bias Is Already Won Says CONNIE RYAN

New York.

The major battle against racial bias in American sports has been won, but there still is room for improvement and some of those improvements were made in 1950.

The three most important gains for tolerance in 1950 were abandonment by the American Bowling Congress of its "whites-only" membership clause, acceptance of Negro Althea Gibson's entry into the national singles tennis championships at Forest Hills, and entrance of Negroes into professional basketball.

Victory over the stubbornly biased ABC came only after numerous court actions had been started and the ABC decided it could not afford to fight them. The ABC action permits Negroes, Orientals, Filipinos and other non-whites to hold ABC membership, but stresses that various city bowling organisations still may enforce racial barriers.

Miss Gibson, runner-up in the 1950 national indoor championship to Nancy Chaffee, made a fine debut at Forest Hills and almost upset Louise Brough in the second round. Many experts predict that with another year or two of experience, Miss Gibson will win the national title.

In pro basketball, one of the growing sports in the USA, Negro Chuck Cooper is starring in his first year with Boston and Negro Sweetwater Clifton is making good with the New York team.

AFRAID AT FIRST

"At first, I was afraid to throw my weight around," said six-foot-seven-inch Clifton. "I felt I ought to play a very clean game—I didn't want anyone to say I was rough. Being coloured, I didn't want any one to have anything to say about the way I played."

But as the season progressed, Clifton relaxed and played just as the other men played—no rougher and no easier. And no one has even noticed the colour of his skin; only the total of his points has been important.

Ray Dandridge became in 1950 the first Negro in history to be chosen "most valuable" player in the American Association, a baseball league. The Minneapolis third baseman was chosen by baseball writers from each league city.

In ice hockey, the Atlantic City Sea Gulls signed Arthur Dorrington of Canada, first Negro to enter organised hockey in the USA.

"I'll Take On Robinson" Says Eddie Thomas By GEORGE WHITING

When Ray ("Sugar") Robinson was plastering right-handers on the ribs of Frenchman Jean Stock in Paris last month, one of the most watchful of the ringside onlookers was Eddie Thomas, our own welterweight champion from the coalmines of Merthyr.

Half-way through the one-sided fight, Eddie tapped me on the shoulder and whispered: "So this Robinson is champion of the world, is he? Bring him in at 10st. 7lb., and I'll have a go!"

Well, it seems that that ringside whisper has reached America. Our old New York friend, Nat Fleischer, weighing in with his ring ratings for January 1951, has named Thomas as No. 1 challenger for Robinson's

Exeter Pulls It Off Handsomely

London, Jan. 10.

Exeter City beat Grimsby Town by four goals to two in a F.A. Cup third-round replay today.—Reuter.

RUGBY UNION RESULTS

London, Jan. 10.

The following were the results of Rugby Union games played today:

County Championship matches: Eastern Counties 3 Surrey 6. Kent 0 Middlesex 3. Other matches: Headingley 16 London United Hospitals 25. Royal Navy 11 Civil Services 6.—Reuter.

Acrobatics At The Valley



This is how Charlton centre-forward, C. Vaughan, ended up after a raid on the Blackpool goal during the third round, F. A. Cup tie at the Valley on January 6.

F.A. SELECTORS URGED TO ADOPT NEW APPROACH

(BY VERNON MORGAN)

London, Jan. 10.

Football writers are saying, almost without exception, that England should have at least one international game before the test with Scotland—the Match of the Year.

There will have been a space of nearly five months since England met Yugoslavia and their match with the Scots on April 14. This is too long a lay-off in the view of most. The Scots are little better off though they had an international game with Austria last month.

Suggestions are that if a fully international game cannot be played in February or early March—and it would appear as if any team in Europe would be glad to come to England for a match—then at least there should be a trial with an English side meeting the rest.

England is too weak today to sit back and wait for the "blood match" against the Scots.

The team against Yugoslavia can hardly be put into the field without some change and one would have thought that selection committee would have liked to have picked their probable team to meet Scotland and try it out against another strong side. It may yet come to pass.

Still there is some consolation in the fact that the Scots appear to be little stronger, if as strong, as England.

It is not as easy as some might suppose the getting together of an international side at the height of the soccer season. No club likes to have its men taken away when the Cup ties are in full swing and even if the match were played in mid-week, avoiding the Cup games, there is always the danger of a key man getting injured in an international or even a trial.

EARLY CHOICE

Football writers are also advocating that the team should be chosen well in advance and if they cannot play any proper trial at least they should have unofficial training matches to see how the players fit in with each other's play.

Here again the clubs of the players are not too pleased at the thought of losing their best

men when they want them most. It is a difficult problem, but League games should always be subordinated to the national interest.

Already there is a cry to the selectors to bring back Neil Franklin, the "Bogota Boy" who was suspended for his unannounced dash to South America.

Clearly there is no centre-half in England equal to this brilliant player.

Opinions, however, are divided as to the propriety of such an action. Some say he has been punished enough, that the selectors should let bygones be bygones and give him the place in the team he should fill.

They say the selectors should not "cut off their nose to spite their face" and be realistic.

F.A. PRESTIGE

Others say his actions were such in "ditching" his country at the hour of their greatest need—just before the World Cup tournament—that he should never play for his country again. They take the view that Franklin's temporary suspension was extremely lenient and that he deserved a greater penalty.

However, on balance most people seem to think that he should be recalled. What the Football Association think is another matter. They are extremely jealous of their high prestige and good name and they would only ask Franklin to play for them again if they felt neither was impaired by their action.

The fact that Franklin is the best player for the post would hardly enter into it.—Reuter.

Norwich City Is The Club Of The Moment By ARCHIE QUICK

The club of the moment is undoubtedly Norwich City. Twenty-two League matches have they gone without defeat and this tremendous sequence has taken them to the top of Division Three South, although Notts Forest, with only a point less, have played one game fewer. Norwich's only defeat was in the first match of the season on August 19—a tie home to Port Vale.

It is the first time Norwich have headed the table since they won promotion from it seventeen years ago, and the enthusiasm in East Angles is at fever pitch. They are averaging 30,000 gates, and the remarkable thing is that right in the middle of their successes they transferred their star player, inside forward Ryder, to Portsmouth for £6,000. They are now busily engaged resisting offers for most of their other men, especially Welshman Hollis who is in line for a "cap."

The record Norwich have set their hearts on is to surpass Burnley's run of thirty games without defeat in the League in season 1920-21. It is a great strain to keep up these undefeated runs for every club strains to beat you and every match is a Cup Tie. In fact, Norwich cannot be doing their promotion chances any good by continuing undefeated. They will be a better side when they have been beaten. This was shown by their two partial failures against a none too good Brighton and Hove Albion eleven over the Christmas holidays.

CURIOUS COINCIDENCE

When Duggie Lochhead, the Norwich manager, was involved in a car accident near Carlisle which resulted in the death of his wife, severe injury to his

daughter and disfigurement for himself as well as a long illness Norman Low—son of the famous Newcastle International Wilfred—was assistant manager. He took over the duties and in time became manager at the beginning of this season. By a curious coincidence his chief scout is now "Tiny" Bradshaw, for in the mid-thirties Low was deputy centre half at Liverpool to Bradshaw when "Tiny" was Scotland's pivot in their "Blue Devils" team. Low who went to Norwich as a player from Newport was then vice-chairman of the Players' Union.

There has been great enterprise at Norwich by a club which has the complete district to itself. Their new ground at Carrow Road is one of the best in the land, and they did a fine stroke of work when they engaged the famous Bryn Jones, of Arsenal and Wales fame, as player-coach. It was, however, upon the Spurs' style that Norwich modelled themselves following a charity visit to Tottenham paid about eighteen months ago. Norwich, too, are probably the best dressed of all the teams. Their outfit of green and yellow silk shirts-silk mark you—glossy black knickers and green and yellow striped stockings is most effective.

world title—way out in front of such noted Americans as George Costner, Billy Graham, Charlie Fusari and Kid Gavilan.

No other European welterweight rates a Fleischer mention which is rather a left-handed compliment to Charles Humez, Titi Clavel and one or two other tough Frenchmen.

However, while we salute Thomas for his new eminence, let us not get big about these things. Ray Robinson may have to undergo strenuous "cooking" to make 10st. 7lb. these days—but even a parboiled "Sugar" I think, would be a little too hot for our Eddie to handle just yet.

The January ratings are notable for one or two other acknowledgments to Britons hitherto overlooked by the Americans: Jack Gardner, for instance, appears for the first time—at No. 11 in a battalion of world heavyweights headed by Ezzard Charles, Joe Louis, Lee Savold, Joe Walcott, Joey Maxim and Lee Oma. Yes, Lee Oma!

Gardner's stablemate, cruiser-weight champion Don Cockell, rates No. 10 in a list that once was led by Freddie Mills.

THE SWIFTEST ASCENT

Perhaps the swiftest ascent, outside that of Thomas, is made by our rumbustious young middleweight champion, Randolph Turpin. These New Year lists were compiled before Turpin made a hay of Tommy Yarosz last week—yet we find the Leamington Flier preceded by only two Americans (world champion Jake LaMotta and chief challenger Ray Robinson, a Frenchman (Laurent Dauthuille) and an Australian (Empire champion Dave Sands). Rocky Graziano, former world champion, is way back at No. 10.

Not one of our lightweights is deemed worthy of mention, but we have Ronnie Clayton and Al Phillips numbered six and seven among the featherweights. Bantamweights include Peter Keenan (No. 7) Tommy Profit (10) and Bobby Boland (11)—but fail to mention our official champion, Danny O'Sullivan.

In all, Nat names 13 Britons in his New Year honours list. Nice of him, isn't it?

(London Express Service)

The Churchill Story: 18th Instalment HIS FINEST HOUR

THROUGHOUT that "finest hour" year in which Britain fought alone, a voice which its owner had often regarded as a handicap became one of the most important weapons in our armoury.

It is true that, for the lone year and for four years afterwards, Winston Churchill's bowed shoulders carried the heaviest weight of vital and varied decisions.

His brain, finely balanced between the twin poles of military and political judgment, his vision and his energy dominated the five-year drama.

Morale-Builder

BUT it was his voice, made characteristic by the slurred, short-tongued S which had caused him so much embarrassment as a boy, that became the morale-builder of Britons at home and interpreted Britain to her friends abroad.

He broadcast usually at 9 on a Sunday, after the chimes of Big Ben had told the world that London's heart still beat unhurriedly.

In barrack-rooms the horse-play ended; in quiet hotels old ladies brought their knitting into the lounge; in suburban homes husbands fussed over last adjustments to the set; on airfields pilots, fur-collared and leather-jacketed, put up their cards, and lolled back to listen.

All Over Europe

NOR only in these islands. In ocean-tossed ward-rooms; in darkened cottages all over Europe where patriots lay with their heads under blankets to muffle the sound; behind barbed-wire near a radio painstakingly built from dustbin scraps; beside Britain's few tanks where troopers brewed their tea under desert stars—there, too, was his attentive audience.

How gratifying it must have been to the man who had been heckled for twenty years at meetings ranged from Dundee to London to know that, at last, the free world hung breathless on his every syllable.

While Churchill spoke Britons were so absorbed they would scarcely have heard a bomb drop.

They listened awed by his resounding phrases. They heard with chuckles his description of dictators—"the crafty, cold-blooded, black-hearted Italian" and "the whipped jackal, Mussolini... frisking up by the side of the German tiger"—and when Churchill spoke of Hitler as "this wicked man" it was through sheer terrifying simplicity, more effective than any searing epithet.

Snarl Of Contempt

HIS deliberate mispronunciation of foreign names appealed to them too. "Nar-zees" he called the enemy, and it was at once a snarl of contempt.

Here was the British lion with lashing tail; here was John Bull and his bulldog; and here was also the man-in-the-street, using bold, well-chosen, honest words which expressed what he had always wanted to say.

For the first part of the blitz the Churchills lived at No 10. Then they moved to "The Annexe"—reinforced Government offices overlooking St James's Park near Storey's Gate—and there, above the War Room, they spent the war years.

It was from the Annexe, with bombs thudding down as he spoke, that Churchill made on October 21, 1940 what many consider his most moving broadcast. It was in French. He rewrote it several times. The good it did is incalculable.

Many Frenchmen can recite it to this day.

It ended: "Good night, then; sleep to gather strength for the morning. For the morning will come. Brightly will it shine on the brave and the true, kindly upon

By Colin Frame

all who suffer for the cause, glorious upon the tombs of heroes. Thus will shine the dawn."

Many tales are told of Churchill's narrow escapes as the bombs fell on London.

Night after night, eluding anxious friends, he set off in a uniform of his own invention—a dark blue "siren-suit" like a cross between dungarees and battle-dress—to see "incidents" for himself.

His steel helmet was usually at a jaunty angle. He had a stick in one hand, a torch in the other and a cigar between his teeth. In his war book "Their Finest Hour" (published by Cassell and Co) he describes being in Downing-street in those days as "exciting. One might as well have been at a battalion headquarters in the line."

Later he used to race up to the Annexe roof "to have a look at the fireworks."

Bomb At No 10

ONE raid which stands out in his memory was on October 14, 1940. He records it in "Their Finest Hour."

He broke off his dinner at No 10 during a raid and went on impulse to the kitchen where he became "acutely aware" of a big unshuttered window in front of which Mrs Landemare, the cook, and the rest of the kitchen staff worked.

He ordered them all to the shelter. He had hardly sat down again when a crash showed the house had been struck. He went back to the kitchen. It was a shambles. The window was in a million pieces.

"My fortunate inspiration, which I might have so easily neglected, had come in the nick of time," he wrote.

Tours Of Britain

TWICE a week, in those breathless summer and autumn days, Churchill left Whitehall for the Front Lines of Britain. He travelled in a special train fitted with bedroom and bath.

He clambered round the shore defences. He stumped across fighter stations. He toured war factories. He stumbled over the rubble of the East End.

"Look, he's crying. You see he really cares," said an East End woman to the crowd pressing round him to cheer; even, so great had the Churchill legend become, to touch his clothes.

At factories his presence acted like some wonderful new machine on the production figures. Workers pressed cigars on him. At Brighton he watched the Guards sand-bagging pier kiosks to make machine-gun nests where, as a schoolboy, he had watched enthralled a flea circus.

And not far away at Lancing he met for the first time a little-known soldier who staged for him a demonstration with his half-dozen available Bren carriers. The soldier was Bernard Montgomery.

The Vital Battle

HIS chief concern in those months was with the air—the Battle of Britain in which the whole future of the free world was borne up on the silver wings of a few hundred RAF pilots. It was on a Sunday—a day fateful for the Churchill story during the war—that this battle reached zenith. One September 15 he and Mrs Churchill drove from Chequers to the Fighter HQ's bomb-proof operations room at Uxbridge. There, after being told "all is quiet," they watched by means of discs on a huge map and coloured lights on the wall the air battle from which Germany never fully recovered.

How strange it must have seemed to the Churchill of the North-West Frontier, of the desert charge on horseback, of the bullet-spattered train in South Africa and the shell-scarred trenches of Flanders, to

be sitting in a cellar watching at second-hand one of the decisive battles of the world.

His eyes never left that pasteboard map, the symbolic discs, the twinkling lights; but his stout heart was undoubtedly with young Britain in the boundless terror-filled skies.

He spoke only once. The lowest row of electric light bulbs (the reserve of planes) had all gone out.

No Reserves

"WHAT other reserves have we?" he asked. "There are none," he was told.

But fifteen minutes later the Germans had gone home. That day 183 German planes were claimed. Post-war corrections now put the figure at 56.

But it was a famous victory. Two days later Hitler secretly postponed indefinitely plans for the invasion of Britain.

What of the immortal phrase Churchill coined about this battle? It came to him suddenly as he was driving back from a visit to a fighter airfield.

"Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few."

Parliament stirred gently. There was a low murmur. His hearers recognised a phrase that would be quoted by their children and grandchildren and rest for ever in the history books.

Red Ink Notes

BUT since wars are not won by words, by personal appearances or even by superbly built morale, this is only a superficial picture of the man Churchill was in those stirring days.

He was the Orator of Freedom; Britain's Prime Minister, but also Minister of Defence.

Day by day a stream of directives flowed from his mouth to every Whitehall department.

Notes signed WSC in red ink whirled like some grim paper-chase on to the desks of Service chiefs, ministers and officials.

And steadily but surely following the trail of paper came the hounds of war—the guns, the tanks, the shells, the secret weapons, the planes—and the plans.

Lunch With King

CHURCHILL lunched with the King every Tuesday, an innovation which lasted for the rest of the war. There were no servants; they helped each other.

During the invasion scare he took the King a new American short-range carbine and they practised at a shooting range in the Palace garden.

He wrote regularly to President Roosevelt, and there is no knowing how much this friendly correspondence led to that war-winner, Lease-Lend.

On another Sunday (August 10, 1941) Churchill personally handed to Roosevelt—they met at sea off Newfoundland—the first draft of what became the Atlantic Charter.

On another Sunday (June 22, 1941) his belief, recorded in a letter to Smuts as long ago as June 27, 1940, came true; he was awakened with the news that Hitler had invaded Russia.

That evening he broadcast to the wondering world welcoming as an ally a country whose ideology he had fought all his life.

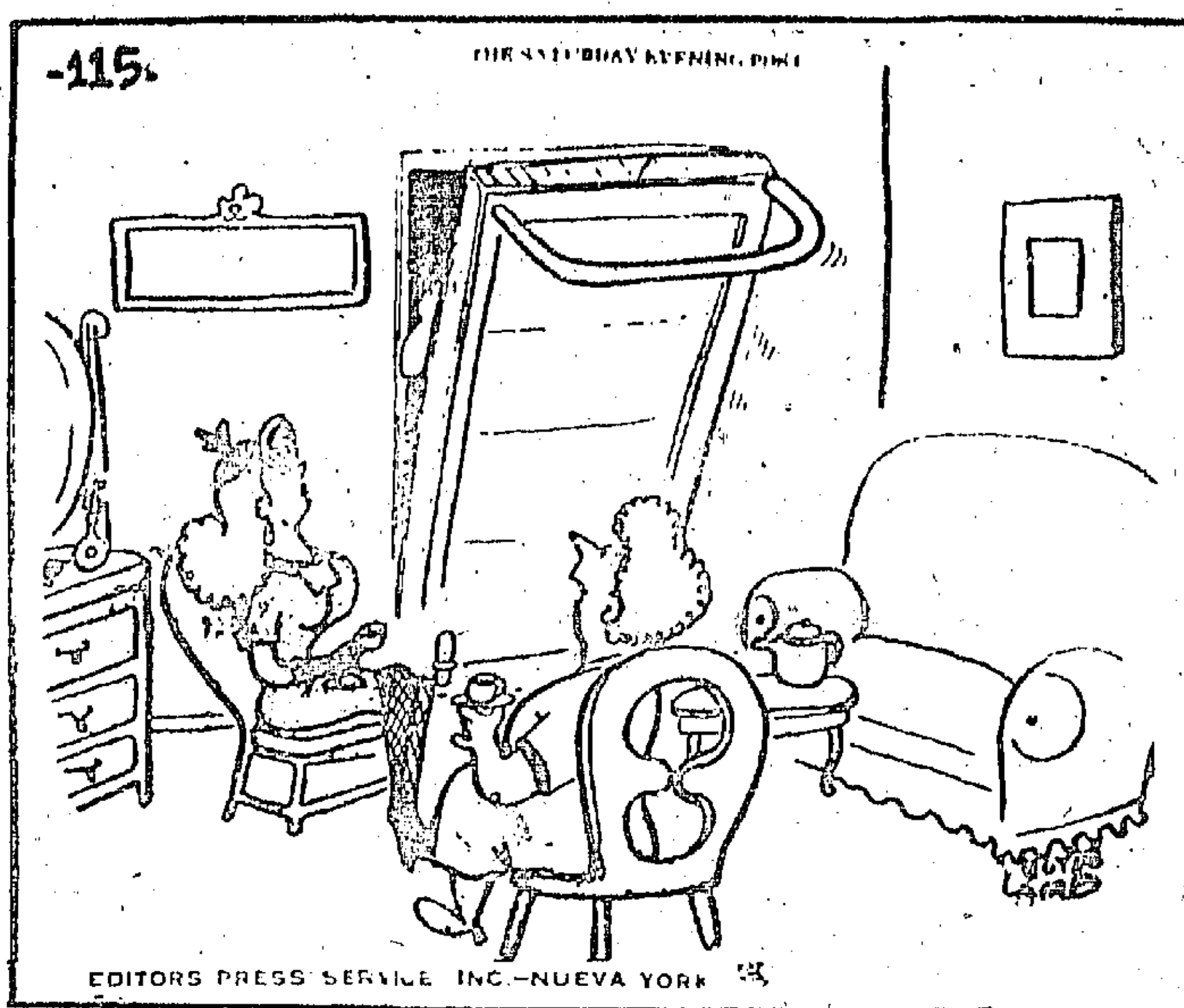
"If Hitler invaded hell," he said to some friends, "I would make at least a favourable reference to the devil in the House of Commons."

Britain was no longer alone.

Called Roosevelt

IT was also on a Sunday (December 7, 1941) that he heard on his ordinary radio set at Chequers something about a Japanese attack at Pearl Harbour.

It did not register with him at first. His Butler Sawyers came in to confirm it. Churchill phoned Roosevelt who



"Oh... so you finally woke up!"

FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

America's Share In Financing Of The Colombo Plan

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, Jan. 10.

An announcement is expected to be made in a few days on the part America will play in financing the Colombo Plan for economic development in south and southeast Asia, I learn on good authority today.

Discussions are now going on in London between British and American officials to decide how America can help in raising the \$650,000,000 which remains to be found out of the total estimated cost of the plan—£1,868,000,000.

Although no details of the American participation are yet known, it is believed it may come under the Point Four Programme. Any appropriation for this purpose would have to be approved by Congress.

A British Treasury official told me today that Ceylon will shortly be sending out invitations to members of the Commonwealth Consultative Committee for a further meeting to be held at Colombo next month. This meeting will be on the official level and may be attended by an American representative.

The Manchester Guardian today regrets the lack of publicity for the Colombo Plan. "The official attitude," it says, "is that it would be unfair to raise the expectations of the people of Asia. But the only way of checking Communism is for non-Communist governments to raise expectations that they can provide superior benefits—and also of course to fulfil these expectations."

"Communism will win unless the imagination of the peoples of Asia can be caught by projects such as the Colombo Plan... it is a pity the south Asian countries themselves have not talked more about their individual parts in the Colombo Plan."

"There is apparently another reason why too much discussion of the plan is deprecated," it adds. "It is feared it may frighten off America. But facts are the language in which to talk to America."

STANDARD BRIDGE
By M. Harrison-Gray
Dealer: North.
East-West game.

N.	E.
♠ A Q 10 8 6	♠ J 8 4
♥ Q 3	♥ K J 8 5
♦ K 7	♦ J 6 4 2
♣ J 9 7 3	♣ 6 2
W.	S.
♠ A 10 7 6 2	♠ K 9 7 3 2
♥ A 10 9 8 3	♥ 9 4
♦ K 10 8	♦ Q 5
	♣ A Q 5 4

Another example of "blasting" versus slow approach methods. At the six tables in the 1947 Masters' Individual Championship, the following were the results: Four Spades undoubled, one down (three times); Four Spades doubled, one down (once); Five Hearts doubled, made (twice).

At the first three tables, North's One Spade was jumped straight to Four by South, and no player sitting West had the temerity to enter the bidding vulnerable, at such a high level. By losing 50 points only, these North-South pairs tied for top match point score.

The other South players gave the tempering response of Two Clubs and East-West got together. Eleven tricks could be made in either red suit as the cards lay.

London Express Service.

said, "Yes, it's true. We are all in the same boat."

That evening, Churchill records in "The Grand Alliance" (also published by Cassell) he went to bed and slept "the sleep the saved and thankful."

Despite the confidence of his oratory over twenty months, he saw on that Sunday for the first time victory, clear and beckoning.

His reaction, he says, was: "So we had won after all."

(MORE TOMORROW)

London Rubber Market

London, Jan. 10.

Prices in the rubber futures market here closed today as follows:

No. 1 rubber (in cents per lb.)	
February	63-64
March	62 1/2-63
April/June	62-63
July/September	61 1/2-62
October/December	61-62

—United Press.

COMMONWEALTH AGREEMENT

Peace Talks With Russia Should Be Continued

But Guarantee Of Soviet Sincerity Required

London, Jan. 10.

The Commonwealth Prime Ministers agreed today that the Big Three Western powers should continue to seek peace talks with Russia providing there was a guarantee that such talks would not be a waste of time.

Conference sources said the Ministers also concurred with the Atlantic Pact nations' decisions on rearmament and that any "approach to peace should be made through strength."

All the Ministers agreed that four-power talks should take place if the Western powers could get reasonable hopes of having proper talks. They all agreed that such talks should not be held under duress or threats and that there must be preliminary preparations to guarantee that they would not be wasting their time.

A communique issued after the afternoon session said: "At their meeting this morning the Prime Ministers considered supply problems. Consumers and producers of Commonwealth countries are virtually all affected by the current shortages in raw materials and other supplies and services. The Prime Ministers recognised the need for international arrangements to deal with these questions and also agreed that there should be continuous consultation between the Commonwealth countries on the subject. At their meeting this afternoon, at which the United Kingdom Chiefs of Staff were present, the Prime Ministers discussed the European situation."

Conference sources said the Commonwealth Ministers "recognised the gravity and urgency of the scarcity of raw materials in the world."

"There was agreement on the need for some international arrangement to tackle the problem not only of shortages but also of increasing production. It was recognised some sort of international organisation must be set up, including groups with at least one Commonwealth country in the group concerned with that country's particular products."

They said such an arrangement possibly would entail establishment of allocations and price controls and would include both producers and consumers of not only vital strategic materials but also scarce capital goods.

They said discussions on raw materials were carried on in the assumption that the United States would be ready to co-operate in such an urgently necessary arrangement.

VITAL AREA

The conference sources pointed out that only two of the Commonwealth countries—Canada and Britain—were signatories of the Atlantic Pact so this afternoon's discussions centred largely on their commitments in Europe.

One source reported, "Everybody was in agreement that Western Europe was a vital area for the world and for the Commonwealth. The Far East was recognised as an immediate danger point but Europe as the really vital area for world security. There was general endorsement of democratic policies in Western Europe. The general approach was that it was essential for the Western democracies to be strong to get peace but at the same time cautious of being scared into precipitate action."

The Ministers agreed that the Western powers should continue to show readiness to talk peace with Russia, but not under threats.

German rearmament was discussed in general terms in the future of Germany but there was no suggestion that such policy should be deferred pending possible peace talks with Russia.

Neither Britain's nor Canada's future commitments in Europe were discussed, but the conference might return to

European questions again before it closes, probably on Friday.

THE FAR EAST

After European discussions, the conference returned briefly to Far Eastern problems.

A source said, "The Ministers all had been in touch with their delegates at the United Nations and spent the last half-hour of the conference in a check-up on the latest developments. Recognition of Communist China and the latest developments in Korea were briefly discussed, particularly in relation to policies to be followed by the Commonwealth countries in the United Nations."

Sources said there had been no informal talks on the Kashmir problem during the day.

"However, all Ministers are attending a reception to be given Mr Attlee at 10 Downing Street tonight and this might well develop later into another informal get-together about Kashmir."

The Ministers were said to have left themselves free on Thursday to discuss a number of subjects they have discussed before but which still require further study.

It was understood the discussions would be mainly about latest advices from Lake Success and the formulation of an "intermediate plan" to effect a cease-fire in Korea.

BEVIN PLAN

Conference sources were cautious in their comment of the Foreign Secretary's "working paper" presenting a six-point programme for a settlement in Korea.

"This should not be taken as an indication of decided policy. A working paper is never a proposal and there is no intention to tell other governments what they should do," commented he sources.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, told the Ministers that Communist China should be admitted to the United Nations to bring about a cease-fire in Korea and solution of Far Eastern problems. Mr Bevin's working paper, which submitted to the conference on Monday, outlined six points:

1. Recognition and admission of Communist China to the United Nations.

2. Negotiations to bring about a cease-fire in Korea.

3. Establishment of a security zone in Korea.

4. Thereafter a United Nations Commission to be set up to handle subsequent problems.

5. Gradual withdrawal of all United Nations and Chinese Communist forces from Korea.

6. Free and impartial plebiscite regarding unification of Korea.

A source said, "It would be safe to say British policy in the Far East today greatly depends on what happens in Korea. Neither the British Government nor any Commonwealth government knows what the policy would be if the Communists persist in their drive to force the United Nations into the sea."

Conference sources said the economic effects of rearmament

on raw materials and supply problems would also be considered and ways and means of fitting the needs of Commonwealth countries outside the Atlantic Pact into the framework of the organisation would be studied.

The Ministers were said to have agreed already on what was called the "highest peace-time strategy" of marshalling all available resources and "arranging for their wise distribution."

"Today's conference will actually start at an advanced point because all the premiers were in constant consultation on this subject before they came to London," said a source earlier.

Supplies of wool, tin, rubber and wheat, the bulk of which come from Commonwealth countries outside the Atlantic treaty, were reported to be the main subjects for debate.

KASHMIR TALKS

Meanwhile, Pakistani officials confirmed that informal talks among all the Prime Ministers were held last night on the Kashmir dispute between India and Pakistan.

Six Owen Dixon's reports on his efforts at mediation were taken as the base for the talks and informal sources said, "The whole crux of the situation now was whether India's rigidity on the question of demilitarisation could be made malleable."

Conference sources also said Australia, New Zealand and South Africa all showed readiness to make troops available for defence of the Middle East but the debatable question was whether such forces could be made available before "D-Day".

This presents a tricky problem, particularly with regard to equipment and supplies. However, the Prime Ministers were on common ground in their appraisal of the Middle East's importance and it appears probable now there will be defence talks dealing specifically with the Middle East at a later date. —United Press.

Increase In Philippines' Forces

Manila, Jan. 10.

Members of the Senate's powerful "democratic group" in caucus decided to support the projected 31,000,000 pesos appropriation for increasing the Army forces by 10 battalion combat teams of about 13,000 men, which has been debated in the Senate for the past week.

The Senate group indicated, however, that it would reject an amendment to the bill providing for an additional outlay of 4,500,000 pesos for the proposed establishment of a small arms manufacturing plant under the supervision of the Department of National Defence.

Plans for boosting Army strength were framed some weeks ago following worsening of the crisis in the Far East and bold forays by Huk dissidents, which determined the Defence Department to hunt down the rebels with renewed vigour. —United Press.



Princess d'Anjou-Durassow, a descendant of the dynasty of Capets whose ancestors reigned over Hungary, Naples and Lithuania, has inherited a million dollars, bequeathed to her by an American millionaire, Mr Ross. The Princess, who is suffering from a serious heart disease has been warned to be prepared for death at any moment, heard from a friend that Mr Ross was going blind and that doctors advised a cornea operation. She wrote to him, offering her own eyes, in return for assistance for the education of her son. He died before the operation could take place but left her \$1,000,000. (London Express Service.)

FACT NOT TO BE IGNORED

London, Jan. 10.

Mr Louis St. Laurent, the Prime Minister of Canada, in a broadcast from London tonight, said that the free world dared not ignore the fact that the Soviet Union was armed to the teeth.

He said: "We are not prepared to surrender our freedoms for the kind of peace they have behind the Iron Curtain."

He thought the North Atlantic Alliance was "a second best" organised because the United Nations had not supplied "the sense of security we hoped to achieve."

But it was more encouraging to find that by its actions in Korea the United Nations had "restored some of the hopes we held for that organisation at its birth."

Mr St. Laurent re-emphasised his conception of the importance of Asian participation in the Commonwealth of Nations. The accession of India, Pakistan and Ceylon to the Commonwealth would be the greatest event in Commonwealth history, "if we succeed in making the Commonwealth a genuine bridge of understanding between East and West."

All the world needed the "mutual respect and understanding we are striving to maintain with the Commonwealth."

Mr St. Laurent concluded: "The Commonwealth today points the way to the ultimate goal in which peace and brotherhood will be the ideals of men and nations everywhere." —Reuter.

£7,000 Offered For Terrorists

Singapore, Jan. 10.

Prices for "dead or alive" terrorists, ranging from ST\$50,000 (about £7,000) for the Secretary-General of the Malayan Communist Party Executive to ST\$2,000 for ordinary Party members have been proclaimed by the Malayan Federal Government.

Aircraft have dropped leaflets announcing these prices in 277 areas of Malaya. —Reuter.

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BIRTHS

GRAHAM — To Patricia, wife of Gerald Graham, at Kowloon Hospital, a son—Keith.

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